

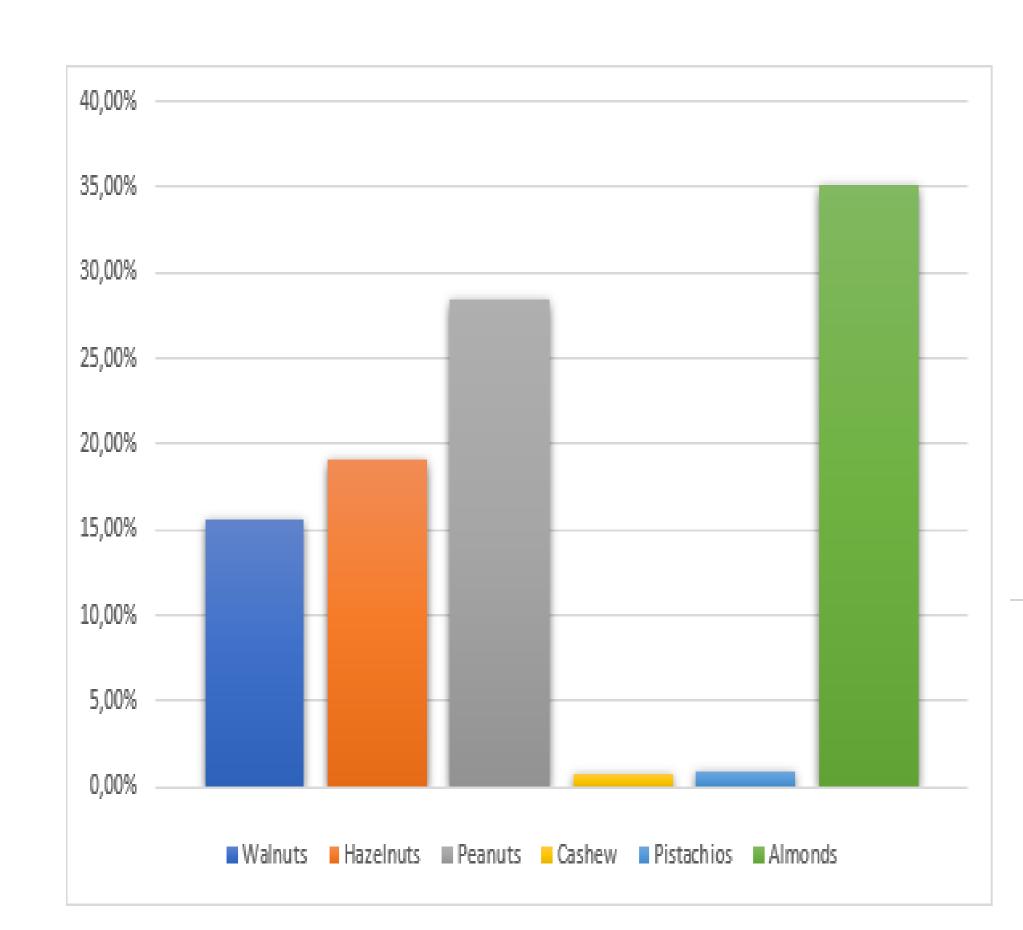
KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND DIETARY PRACTICES OF PHARMACY STUDENTS REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF NUTS CONSUMPTION

Marija D. Prvulovic¹, Nevena DJ. Ivanovic^{1*}, Milica T. Zekovic², Neda LJ. Milinkovic¹, Margarita S. Dodevska³, Jelena M. Kukic Markovic¹, Nina Z. Okuka⁴

¹Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Belgrade, Vojvode Stepe 450, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia ²Center of Research Excellence in Nutrition and Metabolism, Institute for Medical Research, National Institute of Republic of Serbia, University of Belgrade, Tadeuša Košćuška 1, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia ³Institute of Public Health of Serbia ,,Dr Milan Jovanovic Batut", Center for Hygiene and Human Ecology, Dr Subotica 5, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia;

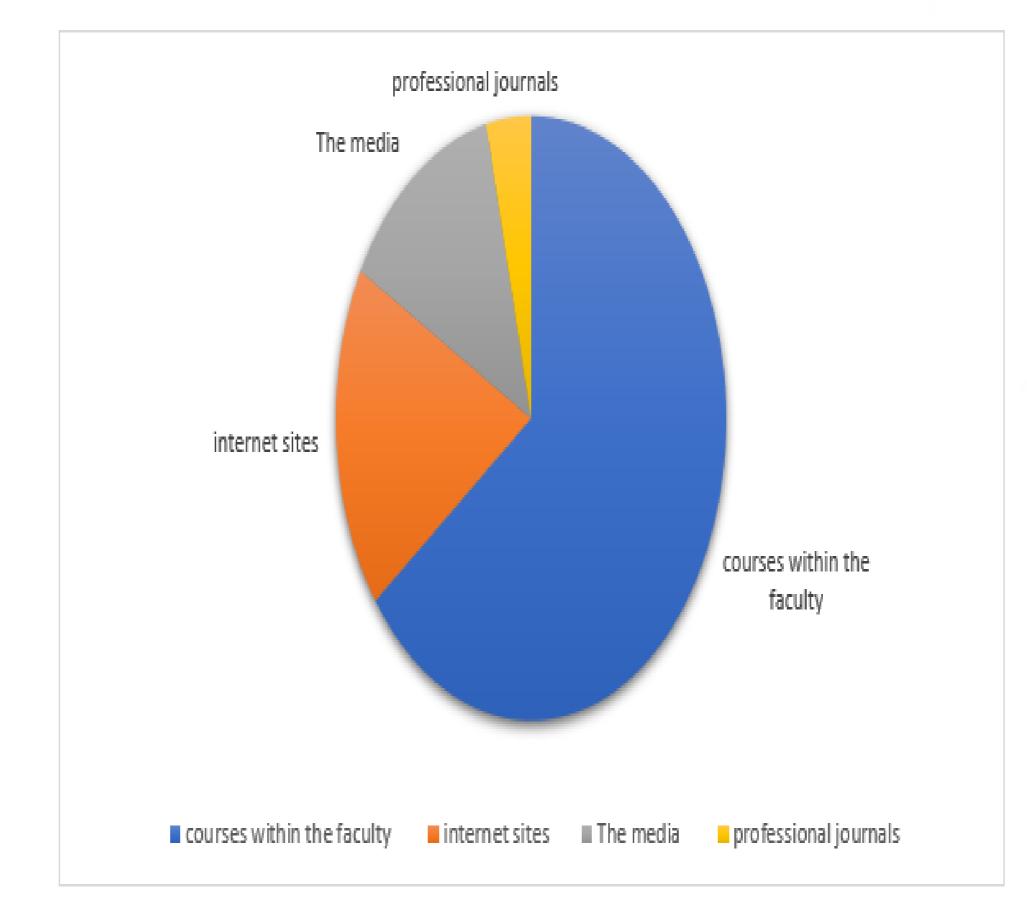
⁴Faculty of Medicine, University of Banja Luka, Save Mrkalja 14, 78000 Banja Luka, Republika Srpska

Aim: The aim of the study was to examine attitudes and dietary habits, but also to assess the level of knowledge students of pharmacy on the importance of nuts in the diet and their health effects consumption. Also, the goal was to examine the reasons for the consumption of nuts and the presence of different types of certain nuts in the daily diet.



Picture 1. Presentation of certain nuts in the diet

Results: The results of the research are shown in Picture 1, Picture 2 and Table 1.



Picture 2. Sources of information on nuts

| Examined factor | Distribution of respondents (%) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| The reason for consuming nuts | |
| Health benefits | 53,1 |
| Good nutritional composition | 45,0 |
| Taste | 80,2 |
| The form in which nuts are consumed | |
| Raw | 54,4 |
| Baked | 41,2 |
| Fried in oil | 1,5 |
| In the form of a paste, butter | 2,9 |
| The most common way of consuming nuts | |
| On its own as a snack | 78,5 |
| With an alcoholic beverage | 2,2 |
| Within other foods and / or recipes | 19,3 |

Table 1. Reasons for consumption and habits related to the consumption of nuts

Methods: The study was designed as a descriptive cross-sectional study. The sample consisted of 136 respondents (123 women and 13 men), mean age 23.7±2.0 years. The participants in the research were students of the Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Belgrade, both sexes, of all years of study. The survey was voluntary and anonymous. Data were collected from users using a purposebuilt electronic questionnaire.

Conclusion: The most commonly consumed nuts among pharmacy students were almonds and peanuts followed by hazelnuts and walnuts. The most common reason cited by respondents for eating nuts were taste, followed by health effects and nutrient profiles. The main sources of information on the importance of nuts for respondents are lectures at the faculty. We have identified certain gaps in the knowledge of health professionals, which could be used to develop educational material intended for specific health professions, especially in the context of developing the perception of the nutritional potential of nuts.